

the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provision of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the pending campaign finance reform amendment:

Trent Lott, Connie Mack, Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Thad Cochran, Wayne Allard, Rod Grams, Larry E. Craig, Kay Bailey Hutchison, James M. Inhofe, Richard G. Lugar, Mitch McConnell, Jeff Sessions, Rick Santorum, Don Nickles, Dan Coats, and Lauch Faircloth.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call under the rule has been waived.

VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on amendment No. 3554 to S. 2237, the Interior appropriations bill, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are required under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 264 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Akaka	Feinstein	McCain
Baucus	Ford	Mikulski
Biden	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Graham	Moynihan
Boxer	Harkin	Murray
Breaux	Hollings	Reed
Bryan	Inouye	Reid
Bumpers	Jeffords	Robb
Byrd	Johnson	Rockefeller
Chafee	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Cleland	Kerrey	Snowe
Collins	Kerry	Specter
Conrad	Kohl	Thompson
Daschle	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dodd	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Dorgan	Leahy	Wyden
Durbin	Levin	
Feingold	Lieberman	

NAYS—48

Abraham	Faircloth	Lugar
Allard	Frist	Mack
Ashcroft	Gorton	McConnell
Bennett	Gramm	Murkowski
Bond	Grams	Nickles
Brownback	Grassley	Roberts
Burns	Gregg	Roth
Campbell	Hagel	Santorum
Coats	Hatch	Sessions
Cochran	Helms	Shelby
Coverdell	Hutchinson	Smith (NH)
Craig	Hutchison	Smith (OR)
D'Amato	Inhofe	Stevens
DeWine	Kempthorne	Thomas
Domenici	Kyl	Thurmond
Enzi	Lott	Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBERTS). On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 48.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Under the previous order, the Senator from Florida, Mr. GRAHAM, is recognized in morning business for 1 hour.

The Senator from Florida is recognized.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, upon the conclusion of the time of the Senator from Florida, what is the regular order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business will be the Interior appropriations bill.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Will the current amendment, the Feingold amendment, be the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be the pending question.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from Florida is recognized.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. GRAHAM. Thank you, Mr. President. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Delia Lasanta, a congressional fellow, Mary Jo Catalano, and Luis Rivera, interns in my office, be allowed floor privileges for the duration of this 1 hour of morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I rise to honor Hispanic Americans.

National Hispanic Heritage Month is celebrated every year from September 15 to October 15.

This month-long observation, established in 1968, is now a celebration of the history and achievements of Hispanic Americans.

During the August recess, among the many visits I made throughout my state, I had the opportunity to once again visit the historic city of St. Augustine.

A visit to St. Augustine is always very special but this time it was more so because accompanying me on this trip were my triplet granddaughters. I took advantage of this occasion to teach my granddaughters about the rich and wonderful history of St. Augustine, of Florida and of our Nation. And they taught me something about the thrill of seeing castles and historic sites for the first time through the fresh eyes of a 3-year old.

Hispanic presence in what is now the United States began long before our Nation existed.

In 1513, Juan Ponce de Leon sailed from Puerto Rico to the east coast of Florida.

A Spanish explorer, Ponce de Leon is best remembered as the discoverer of Florida and for his early attempts to colonize in 1521.

He was also the first Governor of Puerto Rico which today is home to 3.8 million U.S. citizens.

In 1565, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, another Spanish explorer, established St. Augustine, the first permanent Eu-

ropean settlement in what is now the United States. This settlement predated the Jamestown colony in Virginia by more than 40 years.

When he reached the shores of La Florida, Menendez de Aviles and his crew celebrated with a feast with the Native American Indians of the region, by bringing red wine, roast pig and garbanzo beans. Thus began another part of our rich Hispanic heritage.

Nearly 300 years later, the United States was rapidly developing and experiencing its first 50 years of democracy. Hispanic Americans played their role in that development.

The first Hispanic American to serve in the Congress was Joseph Marion Hernandez, who was elected in 1822 as a Delegate to the U.S. Congress from the territory of Florida. Today there are 5,170 Hispanic elected officials nationwide, 81 of them proudly serving in my State of Florida.

Of the 18 Hispanic Members of the 105th Congress, two are from Florida, Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, who in 1989 became the first Hispanic woman Member of Congress and her fellow Cuban-American Congressman LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART.

Today Florida is an example of the rich diversity of this country, as we have residents from all the Spanish speaking countries of the world.

Sadly, many of these residents came to this country from countries such as Cuba and Nicaragua seeking refuge from persecution and denial of basic human rights which they were denied in their homeland.

These residents hold a strong patriotic fervor for their new land in the United States equally with their hopes of restoring liberty and democracy to their former home in Cuba. They will return to a democratic Cuba with their experience in the United States being a significant contribution, whether they are there on a permanent or a temporary basis, to the restoration of that island nation, which has suffered so long under autocratic rule.

The latest Census Bureau figures now estimate that the U.S. Hispanic population nears 30 million, representing 11 percent of the total population of the United States.

The Bureau also estimates that by the year 2005 Hispanics will be the single largest minority group in this country.

Hispanic Americans have achieved notable success in every aspect of our society.

It is important to highlight the level of entrepreneurial spirit that Hispanic Americans bring to the work force, leading to economic growth for all Americans. According to the Small Business Administration, the largest growing sector of small businesses are owned by Hispanic women.

Hispanic owned businesses have grown three times faster than the average of all business growth in the United States.

Hispanic Americans have played, and will continue to play, a key role in our country's future.